

EDITED BY
WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH,
AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

AUGUST 13, 1854.

GEORGE W. MEARNS is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

O. H. P. SERRI is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

ABOLITION AND FREE NEGROES.

After the passage of the Missouri act of 1820, Missouri proceeded to frame a constitution, and made application for admission into the Union under the law. The abolitionists and free-soilers of that day opposed the application because the constitution adopted by Missouri forbade the introduction or immigration of free negroes. Their opposition was so powerful and so resolute that a compromise was forced in 1821, by the terms of which, Missouri was prohibited from denying to free negroes the right of immigration, of settlement, as a condition precedent to its admission into the Union.

Since that time, several non-slaveholding States have passed laws forbidding free negroes to come within their borders, and the abolitionists and free-soilers have not uttered a word of complaint. They were willing to prevent the admission of Missouri into the Union rather than permit her to exclude manumitted slaves; but they look on with an approving smile whilst non-slaveholding States exercise that right. This fact proves the selfishness and hypocrisy of the anti-slavery leaders, and the dishonest foundation of abolition and free-soil sentiments.

We have been led to make these remarks by the fact that, some time ago, a southern gentleman, by his will, manumitted a large number of slaves, and provided them the means of settlement in either of the States of Indiana or Illinois. It seems to be doubtful whether the terms of the will have the effect of manumitting the slaves unless they are permitted to settle in the States mentioned; whilst the laws of both of those States forbid the introduction of such persons within their borders. This case has been made public for some time. The abolitionists and free-soilers are fully informed of it, yet none of them have uttered a word of sympathy for the slaves conditionally manumitted in Georgia. If those slaves had been manumitted on condition that they should settle in Virginia or North Carolina, and those two States had refused them admission, every free-soiler and abolitionist would have become furious and frantic. They care nothing for the slave. They hate the slave-owner and the States which recognize slavery. When they strive to procure the freedom of a slave, they are actuated by the mean desire to injure the owner of the slave, and the wicked purpose of fomenting discord and strife. When a southern gentleman manumits his slaves, then they cannot injure him; and the slaves may be pitched into the sea for aught they care.

We do not mean to censure the laws of Indiana or Illinois relative to free negroes. If we were citizens of either of these States we would sustain and uphold them, for we believe them to be eminently wise and proper. The African race is an inferior race, and slavery is its only salvation when it comes in contact with the Caucasian. The free negro is the most wretched creature on the continent; and a free negro population is the most worthless, degraded, and troublesome that can afflict a people. Every State owes it to itself either to forbid slavery or to require that every negro within its borders shall have a master, and all laws permitting manumission should require as a condition precedent that manumission to carry the manumitted slave out of the country within a specified time. If the negro should be found in the country after the expiration of that time the deed of manumission should be void. People may have a right to set their negroes free, but they have no right to afflict their neighbors with a pestilential population.

ARLINGTON BANK.
We copy the following article from the Washington Union of yesterday, and feel authorized, by information received from the most reliable sources, to say, that its representations as to the character of the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise, as well as to the solid basis on which it is established, are entirely correct:

"A new banking house has been opened on the eastern side of Four-and-a-half street, in Morfit's building, near Pennsylvania avenue. It will be known by the name and style of the 'Arlington Bank'—in compliment, we presume, to George Washington Park Custis, esq., of Arlington. The cashier of this institution is George F. Shannon, and the president is J. W. McKim. We learn from the most undoubted authority that this new financial house has been established upon a most substantial basis—upon an adequate capital, in what the now politically-crushed 'old bullionist' was at one time in the habit of calling 'the hard.' In other words, the capital of the new bank is in the only money known to the Constitution of the United States, gold and silver coin. There are gentlemen of wealth and distinction interested in it residing in different parts of the Union. The officers enjoy an enviable reputation for integrity and excellent business qualities, and upon the whole, we cannot doubt that the bank will prove a convenience to the public, and we trust, productive of profit to all concerned. The five and ten-dollar notes of the bank are most beautifully engraved, and what is of much more importance, they are redeemable on demand in specie. We have been consistent in our opposition to the circulation as money of promises to pay irredeemable in coin. They are illegal, and should be discontinued by the public, but should be redeemable in gold, and issued by responsible persons, are as sound and reliable as those which are put in circulation by chartered institutions. We hope that the career of the Bank of Arlington may be prosperous and useful."

JOHN VAN BUREN requests the editor of the London Morning Advertiser to contradict the report, that he will attend the anti-slavery conference at Manchester. He adds, that though he freely expresses his feelings on the subject of slavery at home, he entertains no idea of taking part in the discussions on the subject elsewhere.

THE ASPENWALL COURIER, in a long editorial article, fully endorses the bombardment of Greysven.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal thus speaks of the election in that State: "We feel, at length, justified in announcing the election of Thomas Bragg, esq., the democratic candidate for governor, in this State. This much we consider as certain, sufficient returns having been received to place the result beyond a doubt. Further returns must determine the exact majority. It may be over two thousand, but we do not think it will. It cannot be under one thousand. However, that is a matter which we await with commendable patience, now that the main fact is determined. Taking into consideration all the circumstances—the style of electioneering adopted, and the unparalleled exertions made, by Gen. Dockery and his friends, we look upon this as even a more decisive proof of the democratic character of the State, than the election of Governor Reid.

If our opponents have failed to carry the State this time, there is very little prospect for them again for a considerable period. It seems to be conceded, and may, indeed, be agreed upon as certain, that the democrats will have a majority in the legislature on joint ballot. That majority will necessarily be small, not, we think, over ten; time and returns must show. That there will be such a majority, we have no manner of doubt. During the week which has passed since the election, we have been cautious in the expression of any decided opinion as to the result, as we are always anxious to avoid misleading our readers, or giving occasion for hopes that the full returns may not sustain. Our present announcement may be certain, be implicitly relied upon. It is a clear democratic victory, carrying with it both governor and legislature, putting the quietus upon the convention move, and securing the election of democratic United States senators; it is certainly, as one of our jubilant contemporaries would say, 'Glorious enough for one day!'

OUR GRATITUDE TO THE "WASHINGTON UNION."

We were relieved after seeing the charge of the Rochester Democrat, that we had been influenced by actual "receipts of executive favors" in our support of the constitutional veto of the President of the River and Harbor bill, to find the Washington Union vindicating us from so unjust and improper a charge by the commencement of a publication of a seventy-column advertisement. Surely, in this instance, even so unprincipled a sheet as the Rochester Democrat will admit we have not had our share of "executive favors."

AMERICAN LOVE OF TITLES.

A joke has been going the rounds of the newspapers about a Dutchman, who was engaged in ferrying passengers over a western river, and who became so accustomed to hearing those who passed over, called by high-sounding titles, that when he encountered one who called himself plain mister, he was so surprised and delighted that he carried him over the river free of cost, and told him that he was the only yankee gentleman that he had seen for a long time who was not either "his honor," a general, a colonel, or at least a solemn captain.

There is much truth in the Dutchman's remark. Considering that this is a republican country, and that the Constitution says, first—that "no title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State"; and secondly—that "no State shall grant any title of nobility"—considering these things, it is somewhat singular that such an inordinate love of titles should prevail in this country.

Ambitious men love distinction, and all men are more or less ambitious. Ambition runs in various channels; its successes become distinctions, and those distinctions are indicated by particular marks or titles.

There are certain offices to which titles must necessarily attach. It is absolutely necessary, and it is very useful, that such titles should be assigned. For instance, in the army there are various grades—the general, the brigadier-general, the colonel, the major, a major; and the captain, a captain. They have been elected—gravelly and solemnly elected. It matters not whether their Falstaff regiments are mustered with, or without arms, with umbrellas or sticks, bare-footed, or well shod, they have still been elected and they are entitled to their titles.

But there are a great many sham-military generals, and a great many more spurious colonels. If a decent looking man travels, some polite fellow-passenger who has occasion to speak to him salutes him as Colonel, and he proudly assumes that title. Here, in Washington, every man is at least a colonel.

But we now come to civil titles. "His Excellency!" That is either the title of the President or of a Governor. "His Honor!" That is the title of either a member of Congress, a Judge, or a member of the New York Legislature—for we see that it is assigned in New York to the members of the Legislature.

There are such things as professors. These professors are men who are distinguished for their attainments in science, and in compliment, have received from authorized institutions the honorable title of Professor. But the whole system is thrown into ridicule by teachers of music, of dancing, drawing, jumping, boxing, wrestling, and magnetism. Every mountebank claims the title of professor, and so advertises himself.

From time immemorial we have had doctors; but now a days every man who draws a tooth or eradicates a corn ambitiously claims the title of Doctor. Wherever there is a genuine cure, there also will be found a counterfeiter. The professors ought to be called professors, the teachers of dancing, dancing masters, Doctors ought to be called doctors, and dentists dentists. They are just as respectable with, as without their appropriate titles.

But we will return to those other titles—

those of the public men and officers of the country.

In speaking of the President of the United States, what is the use of saying—"His Excellency." Of a governor of a State, the same may be said. And what is the use of characterizing a member of Congress, as "the Honorable Mr.," so-and-so. The one is no more excellent, or the other no more honorable, than any body else. The judge should have a title—the title of judge—but wherein is the necessity of calling him "his honor?"

The independence of this country was established seventy-eight years ago. The great men and eminent patriots who founded it, abhorred titles of nobility, and they showed that abhorrence by interdicting them in the Constitution which they framed; but we are gradually undoing what they did. We cannot by law confer titles, but by courtesy we confer many. The people elect representatives and then confer titles on them. Those titles are as enduring as the seals to a deed, and esteemed as sacred as the truths of religion. What is this but an apron of nobility? It is anti-republican. It is aristocratic. More than all this, it is spurious and counterfeit.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

A NEW SPECIES OF COUNTERFEIT COIN.—Dye's Bank Mirror says a large amount of counterfeit ten cent pieces are being circulated in New York and Boston, of the most dangerous kind ever invented. They have a goddess and liberty pole, cap, stars, and date one side, and the United States of America, wealth, and "One Dime" on the other, and appear to be manufactured out of type metal, and are galvanized over. They have the exact weight, size, thickness and appearance of the genuine, but break as easy as type.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL has again been effectually stopped, two loaded boats having settled on the bottom of the canal in the vicinity of the "15-mile level" which was drained of its water by the washing away of a pier on the lower part of Condy's division. There does not seem any probability that navigation will be resumed until plentiful showers to replenish the exhausted fountains of the land.

JOHNNY MORRISSEY'S WEDDING.—Morrisey came up from New York yesterday. With the exception of a slight discoloration under his right eye, he has pretty much recovered from his late pugilistic injuries, and appears well and hearty. He was dressed up to order, in a brand new rig, and we learn, from the Troy Times, is to be married on Thursday to Miss Susan Smith, daughter of Captain Levi Smith, of the steamboat Troy. It is to be hoped that Johnny, in assuming his matrimonial relations, will also assume those of a respectable citizen and husband.—Athens Atlas.

REVOLUTION AT TAMALIPAS.—At the very moment of our going to press, an express has arrived from the city of Victoria, the former capital of the opposite State of Tamalipas, to the effect that there had been a successful outbreak in that city, in which a talented young lawyer, named Jose de la Garza, had overcome the military stationed there, and at the head of five hundred men, proclaimed himself governor pro tem. of the State. [Brownsville (Texas) Atlas.

PARDON OF AN IRISH EXILE.—Mr. John B. Dillon, now a lawyer at the New York bar, and formerly connected with the Irish insurrectionary movement of '48, has received permission, it is said, to return to his native country. Mr. Dillon held a distinguished position in the Dublin University.

A SALUBRIOUS REGION.—Himalade, Massachusetts, has a population of one thousand two hundred, and since the first of January last, only one American has died; and in Pittsfield, with a population of about seven thousand, only two deaths have occurred since the fourth of July, and one of these was a person eighty-eight years of age.

DROUGHT IN MAINE.—A great drought is felt throughout the State of Maine. Very little rain has fallen for several weeks, and vegetation is suffering, particularly potatoes. The Bangor Mercury says that the streams are very low, and many mills have been hung up on the Penobscot. The up-river steamboats from Oldtown to Mattawamkeag have discontinued their trips. Paper mills are all dry.

MACKEREL ARE BEING SEIZED in great numbers along the southern coast of Nova Scotia. Every little creek and bay, from Cape Sable to Halifax, is overflowing with them. They are taken in nets, from one hundred to six hundred barrels being secured at a single draught. Men, women, and children are employed day and night curing them, yet the whole atmosphere is "odorous" with the stench of those impossible to be taken care of.

FATAL CAMPFIRE ACCIDENT.—Mary Brynstone, the domestic of Mr. Brokaw, residing at No. 118 Cannon street, New York, was, on Wednesday night, filling a camphine lamp which was lighted, when the compound exploded, and set fire to her clothing. The flames burned her so badly that she died a few hours afterwards. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, when the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SINGULAR.—On Saturday, the laborers employed in removing the ruins of the La Farge Hotel, were alarmed by seeing a flame burst up suddenly under their feet. A stream of water was brought to play upon the spot, and the fire was soon extinguished. It must have been smoldering since the destruction of the hotel in February last.

THE TIDE-WATER CONNECTION.—A canal boat has been loaded at the James River canal works, west of the Blue Ridge in Virginia, with hydraulic cement, in anticipation of shipping the same, through the tide-water connection, direct to Norfolk.

HORSE MACKEREL CAPTURED.—The Boston Traveller of the 7th says, the crew of the steamer Neptune, Captain Morris, captured, on Saturday, off Chatham, a horse mackerel, "Thynus Scudus Worraini," of Storer, measuring 54 feet in length, and 54 in circumference, weighing 600 or 800 pounds.

IMPORTANT ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Two gangs of counterfeiters, with a most complete and systematic organization, were lately arrested near Sherbrooke, Canada East. With them was seized a press, a large number of plates, bills, and coins.

FLOATING BATTERY.—The Messrs. Stevens have recommenced active operations upon their large battery for harbor defence at Hoboken. Sixty operatives are employed, but no visitors are admitted to the enclosure.

FAMINE IN THE EAST.—Late advices state that there is a prospect of a famine in the islands of Zante, Zephalonia, in consequence of the diseases of the grapes and currants. It is also feared there will be a failure of olives.

A GREAT AGRICULTURAL and MECHANICAL Fair is to be held in Wheeling, Va., on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of next month. It is expected that there will be a large attendance on the occasion.

Local and Personal.

The Sabbath.—With joy we hail its advent, as a day of rest, quiet, spiritual devotion, although, with regard to the last particular, we make no extraordinary promises or pretensions.

The little misses, young ladies, and the youth of the opposite sex, are the happiest looking persons we usually see, on their way to and from church, and in the sanctuary. There is very much in the gay and fashionable dress, and the fresh, warm heat irradiating the face with smiles, which produces this result, and contrasts brightly with the stern and distressed appearance of many other faces.

It was the Psalmist of Israel who exclaimed, "I was glad when they said unto me, let us go up to the house of the Lord; not sorry, as one would sometimes suppose the reading has been rendered.

Cheerfulness is comely in religious as in all the other affairs of life, and, therefore, it should be commended.

Save us from the contact of the clergyman with knitted brow, vinegar aspect, and a sharply reproving tongue—from him who does not speak "the truth in love," and who does not stir up "the pure minds by way of remembrance," but who, wrapt in learning and selfishness, and feeling perfectly satisfied of his own soul's salvation, addresses his hearers as if the devil were their father, and had merely released them on Sunday, as a church holiday, when they may be reproved for their sins.

We may say, without offence, that short church exercise, in summer time, never gives offence to the congregation; while, on the contrary, two hours' detention in a badly ventilated edifice is infection which but comparatively few Christians and sinners bear with philosophy and an uncomplaining spirit.

We repeat, with joy we hail the advent of another Sabbath—welcome alike to the divine worshipper and the son of toil.

The Guano Trade.—Towards the close of the late session of Congress, the special committee of the House of Representatives, to which was referred the memorial of two thousand citizens of Delaware, praying the government of the United States to effect some arrangement with Peru, by which, for a just and proper equivalent, the Peruvian government will either cede to the United States one of her guano islands, or by removing the existing restrictions upon American vessels engaged in the guano trade, place the trade in that article upon a more just and liberal basis, made an able report on the subject, which is interesting to every tiller of the soil.

Three successive administrations have made efforts to induce Peru to enter into more liberal commercial treaties with the government of the United States; but such efforts, strong as they were, have been unsuccessful. With a knowledge of these facts, and the reasons which have conducted them, the committee feel authorized to recommend that the President of the United States again invite the Peruvian government to treat, with the specific right to our merchants to purchase guano, like other products of Peru, upon her own soil, and upon the terms of the most favored nation. They also reported a bill imposing import duties on a sliding scale, upon the Chincha Island guano.

Health Report.—During the last month there were one hundred and eighty-four deaths in this city. It will be seen, by reference to the following report, that of these ninety-nine, or more than one-half, were of children under five years of age. There were five deaths by sunstroke, but not one of Asiatic cholera.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH,
Washington, August 11, 1854.

Interments during the month of July, 1854.

Abcesses; 1; anæmia; 1; apoplexy; 2; atrophy; 1; congestion of brain; 2; inflammation of brain; 3; disease of bladder; 1; disease of bowels; 2; Bronchitis senilis; 1; cancer; 2; congenital deformity; 2; congestive chill; 1; consumption; 13; convulsions; 7; cholera infantum; 33; cholera morbus; 1; diphtheria; 1; disease of lungs; 15; diarrhoea; 9; dysentery; 4; dyspepsia; 11; chronic dysentery; 1; enteritis; 2; erysipelas; 1; bilious fever; 1; catarrh fever; 1; congestive fever; 1; remittent fever; 1; disease of liver; 4; typhoid fever; 9; gangrene; 1; disease of heart; 1; hemiplegia; 1; umbilical hernia; 1; whooping cough; 2; hydrocephalus; 2; hypertrophy of heart; 1; inanition; 4; intertrigo; 1; meningitis; 1; nervous prostration; 1; old age; 1; paralysis; 2; pneumonia; 2; premature birth; 1; poisoning by morphine; 1; puerperal convulsions; 1; chronic inflammation of stomach; 1; stomatitis; 1; still-born; 5; suicide; 1; sudden; 2; sunstroke; 5; tubercular; 1; intestinal worms; 2; unknown; 6.

White males.....96 Under 1 year 69
Do females.....131 1 to 5 10 10
Colored males.....31 5 to 10 7
Do females.....13 10 to 20 2
Do males.....15 20 to 30 21
Do females.....184 30 to 40 15
40 to 50 11
50 to 60 7
60 to 70 14
70 to 80 3
80 to 90 2
Age unknown 2

Total.....184

By order of the Board,
THOS. MILLER, M. D.,
President.

[Intelligencer and Union.]

Baltimore and Washington Markets.—In the Baltimore Lexington market, on Friday, Irish potatoes were sold for 25 to 37½ cents a peck; in the Washington Centre market, yesterday, 50 cents. Tomatoes, from 12½ to 15½ cents a peck in that city, while here the price was 37½ cents. In Baltimore, peaches from 25 to 37½ cents a peck; in Washington, from 50 cents to \$1; and in the like proportion for other vegetable products, exhibiting a wide difference in the prices of the two cities, as contrasted.

We see no traces, beyond the open combination of the hucksters, why vegetables should be so much higher in price here than in Baltimore.

Musquitoes.—Those troublesome, annoying, sleep-disturbing insects, are beginning their concert and piping with much spirit; to such a degree as to compel some householders to provide their net barricares even at this early period of their coming. We have, as it were, but the advantage. If all those detestable singers and bitters were as impotent as the King of Musquito, about whom we have heard so much, there would be no cause whatever for alarm.

The Lighthouse Bill contains the following appropriations for the Potomac river:
For forty-three buoys for buoying the kettle bottoms, and completing the buoyage of the Potomac river from its mouth to the port of Alexandria, \$3,000; and
For buoys and stakes in the Potomac river, between Alexandria and Georgetown, \$300.

Appointment.—Deputy Paymaster General Benjamin F. Laro, has been appointed paymaster general, with the rank of colonel, vice General Townson, deceased.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, very desirable for hot weather, embracing the articles usually found in a well-ordered establishment. A large and varied assortment now on hand at moderate prices, wholesale and retail, at
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store
June 15—dimif Penn. ave., near 4th street

Telegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

Railroad Receipts and Expenses.

Boston, August 12.—The receipts of the Vermont Central Railroad for the year ending June 1st, were \$230,000, and the expenses \$605,000, which is just 75 per cent. on the receipts.

Sailing of Steamers.

New York, August 12.—The steamer Herman sailed at noon to-day for Southampton and Havre, with 73 passengers, and \$255,000 in specie. The steamer Alps also sailed at noon for Liverpool, with \$250,000 in specie.

Destruction of Woollen Mills.

HARTFORD, Conn., August 12.—The Hockanum Saitmill Mills, at Rockville, Alonzo Bailey, agent, were burnt this morning. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$50,000. The mill was new, and not yet finished, all the machinery not being yet in it.

Health and Mortality of New York.

New York, August 12.—The number of deaths this week has been 1041, of which there was of cholera 61; being a decrease of 49 as compared with last week.

Naval Orders.

Boston, August 12.—Orders have been received at the Charleston navy yard to immediately fit up the ship John Adams for the Pacific.

New York Market.

New York, August 12.—Flour.—The price of State and Ohio has considerably advanced; they are held at 100 cents, and \$50 for State, and \$50 25 for Ohio.

Southern has advanced 12½ cents per barrel, with sales of 1,700 barrels at \$57 25 for good choice to straight Baltimore.

Wheat is unchanged, with a moderate demand. Corn is firm, with sales of 30,000 bushels. Pork is unchanged. Beef is firm, and Lard is unchanged. Oil is at 34 cents.

Stocks are better and quiet. Money is plenty, but less freely offered.

Reciprocity Treaty.

MODIFICATION OF THE TARIFF.

AN ACT to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth of June last, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has such evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the following articles, being the growth and produce of said provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, to wit:

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton-wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skin or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unroughed state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch; tar; turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood, plants, shrubs, and trees; iron, steel, or tin; rice; broom-combs and brooms; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unroughed iron; or grindstones; dye-stuffs; flax; hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags.

Shall be introduced into the United States free of duty so long as the said treaty shall remain in force, subject, however, to the stipulations in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty. And all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect, and be observed on the part of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the island of Newfoundland shall give its consent to the application of the stipulations and provisions of the said treaty to that province and the legislature thereof, and the imperial parliament shall pass the necessary laws for that purpose, the above enumerated articles shall be admitted free of duty from that province into the United States, from the date of a proclamation by the President of the United States, declaring that he has satisfactory evidence that the said province has consented in a due and proper manner to have the provisions of the treaty extended to it, and to allow the United States the full benefits of all the stipulations therein contained.

Approved August 5, 1854.

New Motive Power.—An ingenious Swedish mechanic, Mr. P. Lagergren, has invented a new motive-power engine, intended to supersede steam. The moving force is the pressure of the atmosphere, which acts on a vacuum in a copper reservoir, connected with two cylinders provided with pistons, as a common steam-engine. The inventor has been successful in producing the admission of a certain quantity of alcohol and of atmospheric air, each time the machine makes a stroke. Explosive air is hereby produced, is fired at each turn, and instantly burns away; one of the pistons being at the same time opened, an atmospheric pressure is obtained equal to fifteen pounds on the square inch. The machine is light and simple, and its fuel (alcohol) takes little space. Whether it will be superior to or cheaper than steam is a question others must decide.

THE MIDDLE AGES.—The Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph is responsible for the following: A friend of ours, who does not keep school in a New England city, relates the following incident in her experience where she does keep school: The class in history was called up for a recitation. "What are the middle ages?" inquired the teacher. There was an ominous pause. The teacher, to press the matter, made a personal explanation: "What are the middle ages, Lizzie?" Lizzie hesitated, but finally pronounced it was about twenty-five. Another thought it about thirty—and still another applied the rule of arithmetic to the question, and thought it was thirty-five, because the natural age of man is three score and ten years, and thirty-five being the middle of that, the middle age must be about there. These young ladies were loaded down with jewelry, and bedecked and bedizened with the gewgaws of fashion.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND COAL.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
U. S., August 12, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 28th instant, for furnishing and delivering in the vaults of the Capitol, on or before the sixteenth day of October next, one hundred tons of best Anthracite Coal, properly broken and screened for use in the furnaces. Also, for one hundred and twenty-five tons of the same kind of coal, to be measured, at the expense of the contractor, in the Capitol yard, and properly packed away; the whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Secretary of the Senate, and to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Senate, will be required.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Wood and Coal," and directed to the Secretary of the Senate, at Washington. Aug 13—law3w

UNITED STATES DISPENSARY.

A new edition, carefully revised, by Wood and Baché. Just received at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
August 1 Book store near Ninth street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM UNITED STATES.

Ships.	Leave.	For.	Days.
Jewess.	New York.	Hav'v. N. A. S.	Aug 9
Africa.	New York.	Liverpool.	Aug 9
Indiana.	New York.	South & Lon'g.	Aug 9
Herman.	New York.	Bre'via Coves	Aug 12
Alps.	New York.	Liverpool.	Aug 12
Crescent City.	New York.	Hav'v. & N. O.	Aug 12
Canada.	New York.	Liverpool.	Aug 12
Arctic.	New York.	Liverpool.	Aug 12
Star of the Win'g.	New York.	San Juan.	Aug 12
Illinois.	New York.	Aspinwall.	Aug 21
Azalia.	New York.	Liverpool.	Aug 21
Clyde.	New York.	Glasgow.	Aug 21
Union.	New York.	Hav'v. v. Coves.	Aug 21
City of Phila.	Phil'phia.	Liverpool.	Aug 21
America.	New York.	Liverpool.	Aug 21
Europa.	New York.	Liverpool.	Aug 21
Washington.	Bremen.	New York.	Aug 12
Nagara.	Liverpool.	Hav'v. & N. O.	Aug 19
Pacific.	Liverpool.	New York.	Aug 22
Africa.	Liverpool.	New York.	Aug 22
St. Louis.	Hav'v.	New York.	Aug 30

FROM EUROPE.

City of Phila.	Liverpool.	Philadelphia.	July 26
Union.	Hav'v.	New York.	Aug 2
America.	Liverpool.	Hav'v. & N. O.	Aug 5
Europa.	Liverpool.	New York.	Aug 5
Washington.	Bremen.	New York.	Aug 12
Nagara.	Liverpool.	Hav'v. & N. O.	Aug 19
Pacific.	Liverpool.	New York.	Aug 22
Africa.	Liverpool.	New York.	Aug 22
St. Louis.	Hav'v.	New York.	Aug 30

THE POST OFFICE.

THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN MAIL is opened at 8 o'clock, a. m., and 7½ p. m.; closes at 4 p. m., and 9 p. m.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL is opened at 8 a. m., closes at 3 p. m. The Southern Mail, as far south as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at 3½ p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.

THE NORTH-WESTERN MAIL is open